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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1921

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.35	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.45	7.20
Shatin	7.02	9.38	10.52	12.22	1.38	4.58	5.58	7.32
Tai Po	7.16	9.50	11.04	12.34	1.50	5.09	6.04	7.44
Tai Po Market	7.27	9.59	11.15	12.45	2.03	5.23	6.18	7.58
Fanning	7.39	10.03	11.27	12.57	2.15	5.35	6.30	8.10
Shung Shui	7.58	10.19	11.39	13.09	2.30	5.50	6.45	8.25
Shun Chai	7.42	10.13	11.33	13.03	2.13	5.33	6.28	8.08

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shun Chai	7.21	9.55	10.55	12.25	1.40	5.00	5.45	7.25
Shung Shui	7.25	9.59	10.59	12.29	1.44	5.04	5.49	7.29
Fanning	7.39	9.58	10.48	12.18	1.58	5.18	6.13	7.43
Tai Po Market	7.49	9.59	10.59	12.29	2.03	5.23	6.18	7.58
Tai Po	7.58	9.59	10.59	12.29	2.15	5.35	6.30	8.10
Shatin	7.59	9.40	11.17	12.31	2.25	5.45	6.40	8.20
Yau Ma Tei	7.58	9.35	11.29	12.33	2.30	5.50	6.45	8.25
Kowloon	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	2.58	6.18	7.13	8.38

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.35	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.45	7.20
Shatin	7.02	9.38	10.52	12.22	1.38	4.58	5.58	7.32
Tai Po	7.16	9.50	11.04	12.34	1.50	5.09	6.04	7.44
Tai Po Market	7.27	9.59	11.15	12.45	2.03	5.23	6.18	7.58
Fanning	7.39	10.03	11.27	12.57	2.15	5.35	6.30	8.10
Shung Shui	7.58	10.19	11.39	13.09	2.30	5.50	6.45	8.25
Shun Chai	7.42	9.58	10.58	12.28	2.13	5.33	6.28	8.08

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shun Chai	8.12	10.28	11.40	13.00	2.40	6.00	6.45	8.25
Shung Shui	8.19	10.45	11.47	13.07	2.47	6.07	6.52	8.32
Fanning	8.23	10.49	11.51	13.11	2.51	6.11	6.56	8.36
Tai Po Market	8.33	10.59	12.02	13.21	3.01	6.21	7.06	8.46
Tai Po	8.37	11.04	12.07	13.25	3.05	6.25	7.10	8.50
Shatin	8.51	11.17	12.21	13.39	3.19	6.39	7.24	9.04
Yau Ma Tei	9.03	11.29	12.33	13.50	3.30	6.50	7.35	9.15
Kowloon	9.11	11.37	12.41	14.03	3.38	6.58	7.43	9.23

STATIONS.	WEEK-DAYS.	STATIONS.	WEEK-DAYS.
Fanning	Dep. 7.45 11.30 3.20 6.25	Shatin	Dep. 6.30 10.15 1.05 4.00
Shatin	Arr. 8.40 12.25 3.15 7.20	Fanning	Arr. 7.25 11.10 2.00 5.05

STATIONS.	WEEK-DAYS.	STATIONS.	WEEK-DAYS.
Fanning	Dep. 7.45 11.30 3.20 6.25	Shatin	Dep. 6.30 10.15 1.05 4.00
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| 1 Pt. Blackberry Brandy. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 1 Qt. Old Brown Sherry R.S. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 1 Qt. D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| | 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

No. 2 HAMPER—\$30.

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|--|--|
| 1 Qt. Guillemart Champagne. | 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 1 Pt. G.F. Peppermint. |
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. | 1 Pt. D.O.M. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 2 Qts. Sup. R.O. Port. |
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| 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. | 1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry W.S. |
| 1 Qt. D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. | 1 Qt. D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 1 Qt. Vino de Porto Sherry. | 2 Qts. Medoc Claret. |
| 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. | 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

No. 3 HAMPER—\$26.

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| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| 1 Pt. G.F. Peppermint. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. |
| 2 Qts. Sup. R.O. Port. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky. |
| 1 Qt. Engrand's XXX Brandy. |
| 1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry W.S. |
| 1 Qt. D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
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MENACE OF SOCIALISM.

MR. CHURCHILL ON LABOUR'S FAILURE.

The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P., and other members of Parliament who were returned as Constitutionalists at the General Election, were the guests of honour at a dinner given at the Constitutional Club on November 3rd. Sir William Bull, M.P., presided, and the gathering was representative of Unionist members of both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Churchill, in a characteristic speech, told his hosts that "we intend to aid you at every stage, by all our means, in Parliament and in the country, in the long struggle which has now begun to rescue large sections of our fellow-countrymen from the economic fallacies and un-English and anti-national devices of Socialism. That is our task." Remarking that what had accentuated the reduction of the Liberals in the House of Commons was the great mistake made by the Liberal leaders in January of the present year, Mr. Churchill said that it was a profound falsehood that Liberals had a greater affinity and sympathy with the Socialist party than they had with the Unionist party. Socialism, he added, is the antithesis of Liberalism. The Socialist party could only progress by destroying and devouring the Liberal party, and therefore the addresses which were presented to the Socialist party rather resembled the kind of conversation that might take place between a band of hopeful missionaries and a gang of hungry cannibals while the cooking-pot was being actually heated. (Laughter and cheers.) There were three million Liberal voters at this election, and no one must underestimate the enormous services which Liberals and Liberal leaders had rendered in combating Socialism. What was going to be the ultimate destination of those three million voters who were now to all intents and purposes disfranchised? A consideration of the future direction of that great mass of voting strength which should weigh in the minds of all those who now had the supreme responsibility for the direction of our affairs. It might be that by wise and far-seeing policy the whole of those great forces might, at some future day be found marching with the Unionist forces in defence of the liberties of this country against the Socialist and Communist attack. It was because the Unionist party at this election embodied the great broad ideas of representing no class or factor, but the whole country; it was because their victory had been acclaimed as a victory for all Britain and for all Britons beyond the seas, that such high hopes were entertained of the new Parliament and the new Government. (Cheers.)

HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

Mr. Churchill said that he looked forward to seeing a period of steady government by an administration possessing real power and responsibility, enabling us to solve the housing problem, not by words and promises, but by concrete facts. He looked forward to seeing the new Parliament take up the broken pledges that were given to our Dominions at the Imperial Conference—(cheers)—pledges which could be redeemed most fully and completely within the limits of the declaration which the Conservative leaders had made. He looked forward, also, to seeing the spade set to work again upon the naval base at Singapore. (Cheers.) After a war in which Australia and New Zealand sent hundreds and thousands of men to fight and die in our cause, it was surely not a time when we should declare that the British Navy was incapable of entering the Pacific Ocean. (Cheers.) Lastly, he looked forward with sure confidence to the necessary action being taken to cope with the poisonous foreign propaganda in our midst. Socialist Sunday schools—that was a matter which should engage attention—(hear, hear)—but we might have one measure for English people whose actions were detrimental to the State and another measure for foreigners who came here and violated every tradition of international comity, endeavouring to ferment and excite disorder and revolution in the land into which they were permitted to penetrate. (Cheers.) These Russian Bolsheviks were men without faith; no bargain they made would be regarded. The cold blood of the reptile flowed in their veins. The national mandate had been emphatic beyond ordinary experience; it had been clear and sure. But there was no part of it which "more clear and sure than that which charged the Government of the country to protect this island from this foreign interference in our affairs, and he was certain that the new Government, if, after whatever inquiry might be necessary, they acted with decision, would be only acting in accordance with the highest authority which they had received from the electorate. (Cheers.)

Sir Hamar Greenwood, responding, said the staggering fact of the election was the increase in the Socialist vote, and that should emphasise the necessity for keeping together and drawing into the ranks millions of people who were in sympathy with Constitutional ideals.

The Earl of Birkenhead said: This country cannot survive the next ten years of intensely international competition unless we enable our manufacturers and our employers of labour to compete on something like equal terms with the manufacturers and employers of labour in other countries. The first task that awaits us is to deal with the problem of unemployment. (Cheers.) Lord Birkenhead added that they were entitled and bound to add the three million Liberal votes to their own. The conclusion which faced them was that upon the Socialist party they only relied when they added the Liberal vote to theirs, two to one. (Continued at foot of next column.)

MR. THOMAS ON PEACE IN INDUSTRY.

"DAMNABLE TALK OF CLASS WARFARE."

There was a brilliant gathering at the Cutlers' Feast in Sheffield on November 4th, the guests including Mr. J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary under the Labour Government.

Mr. Thomas said they were at the moment passing through the transient stage, and he believed that the Old Country would not regret the experiment of the last ten months. In spite of the sneers and jeers, he should always remain a proud defender of the great British Constitution. He could say to his successor that he was proud of having held the Colonial Office and of having carried its responsibilities. He hoped, when he handed over the seals of office, that no one would be able to say that the great British Commonwealth had lost prestige because a working man had occupied that position, and he desired to say to his successor: "If I have failed it is not because I have not tried. If I have made mistakes, it is perhaps because of lack of experience, but neither class nor politics have influenced or blinded me to my responsibilities, and I hope I have handed over the seals to you, carrying with it the prestige and honour of this country equal to any man that occupied it."

Referring to democracy and the principles of democracy, Mr. Thomas said they must be democrats and accept the voting and the will of the people. He said that because he had already observed a tendency to talk on the alternative method, and that method was what was called direct action. In a few days, when he handed over the seals of office, he returned to the position of trade union leader. There were great responsibilities in that office, and he was returning to it deliberately and because he believed he could render most service to his people and his country in that position. He believed that, not in consequence, but in spite of any change of Government, there was just the possibility of an improvement in the trade of the country. But if there was one thing that would make that impossible, it would be, in his judgment, a recurrence of any industrial disputes. He was talking to a large number of employers, but he would also be read by a large number of employees, and he wanted to say it was no good condemning one class or one section. "We could get nowhere by that method. Our duty was to try to see what was the real cause of our trouble. During the war we were living in an artificial atmosphere. The employer was making profits too easily and the men were making money too easily. In other words, there was a failure to recognize that paper was no wealth. The result was that we were left to-day, whether employer or employee, suffering from the fact that we had not only spent our capital, but we had largely mortgaged the future, and instead of a frank and full recognition that we had spent our capital from 1918 till to-day, there had been a tendency for one to blame the other. In other words, there was a lack of confidence between both sides. There was going to be no peace in industry until there was more confidence between employer and employee."

SUSPICION BETWEEN CLASSES.

Emphasizing this point, Mr. Thomas added that if he spoke to the general manager or played golf with him it was said he was selling the working man's case. If he wished to do that sort of thing it would be done not quite so openly, but it showed the spirit and suspicion between the classes to-day. It was no use for him to sit down with the general manager discussing a problem if all the time he (Mr. Thomas) thought he was "doing him in," and it was no good him sitting with the general manager if he distrusted him (Mr. Thomas). "We have got to establish confidence," said Mr. Thomas. "Don't let us keep up this damnable talk of class warfare. I refuse to subscribe to the view that any lord in this room, or any other, is my superior. I refuse to subscribe to the view that any class is superior to my class." He believed and was satisfied there was virtue and vice in all classes and all religions. Why talk about a particular class or a particular religion? Let them realize that in the hour of real trial this country was defended and saved, not by one section, but by all sections; if we kept that clearly in mind, that in itself would give them an object-lesson. He was not one of those pessimists who was one of those who believed that the Old Country would come out all right, they were going through the fire, but they would come out cleaner and better. But they must stop this bitterness of class. No party in the State could forget the great traditions of the country. No party in the State could be unmindful of its great Imperial responsibilities and be proud of having occupied the post of Colonial Secretary. "I have done my best, and I wish Godspeed to my successor," concluded Mr. Thomas.

against the Socialist vote. Twenty-five years ago there were only five Socialists in Parliament. They were faced with a situation that the Socialist party had, in extreme defeat, added 1,000,000 voters to those who supported their cause. They had added them at a moment which made the occasion most formidable and disconcerting, because the Conservative party had played every card in their hand at the last election. They could not stand against the reaction, the reaction which must necessarily follow, unless they rallied to their support all the forces in the nation which fundamentally agreed with them. (Cheers.)

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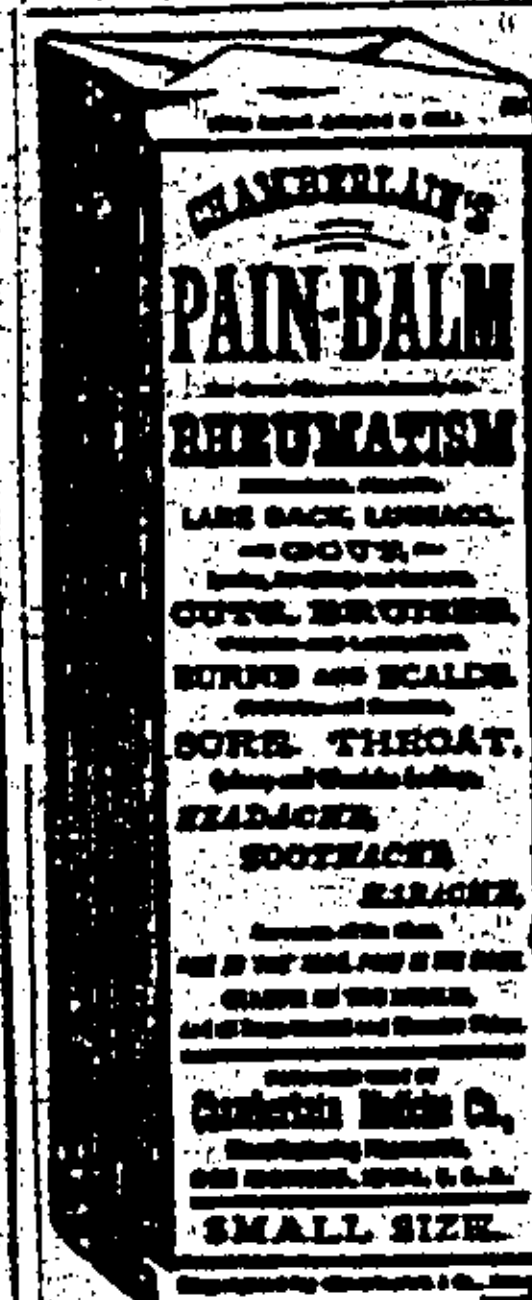
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TAX BURDENS ON TRADE.

VIEWS OF CHAMBERS OF
COMMERCE.Lord Colwyn's Committee on the
National Debt and the incidence of exist-
ing taxation met on November 4th at 5,
Old Palace-yard, Westminster, and took
evidence from Sir James Martin, who ap-
peared on behalf of the Association of
British Chambers of Commerce.Sir James Martin dealt first of all with
the effect of the National Debt upon the
supply of credit and capital for industry.
While the creation of the debt had a dis-
turbance effect on the capital market, once
issues had been assimilated, debt hold-
ings were largely used as collateral, thus
tending to increase the supply of credit.
The great increase in the debt had affect-
ed the supply of credit and trade capital
in two ways: by reducing the capital
available for industry by the amount of
the difference between Government bor-
rowings and the credit created thereon,
and by increasing the rate of interest at
which capital could be obtained.With regard to the Floating Debt, he
said that it provided an outlet during
short periods for a large amount of
capital not immediately required for in-
dustrial purposes, and so long as ample
funds were available at low rates of in-
terest, resort to Floating Debt was an
advantage to national finances. Apart
from the interest advantages, to fund the
whole or a large part of the Floating
Debt would reduce bank deposits and
probably lead to the restriction of the
supply of credit. At the same time the
witness emphasized the dangers of a large
Floating Debt, and, in the interests of
stabilization of credit, advocated a prudent
and gradual diminution by the pro-
cesses of liquidation and funding.

THE SINKING FUND.

Sir James Martin considered that a
steady reduction of the National Debt
was more satisfactory than any scheme
fluctuating with the state of trade, as
this would be difficult, if not impossible,
to arrange equitably. The Sinking Fund
should be fixed at an amount which the
country could bear both in good and bad
times. This should be accompanied by
cautious Budget estimates, and large
Budget surpluses should be avoided.
Any surplus arising should, however, be
used for debt redemption, as it afforded
a means whereby a minimum amount fixed.
He added that the continuance of the
large surpluses of recent years would
give rise to a demand from many mem-
bers of the trading community that the
surplus should be applied in part for the
relief of taxation in the following year.It was the general view of commercial
men that the effect of high taxation was
to deprive them of a good deal of the
surplus which could otherwise be used
for business development, and that it
limited the power of the community to
extend enterprise either at home or
abroad. This was especially felt where
businesses were making profits below the
normal, and paying annually, under the
three years' average, large sums for in-
come-tax. As compared with pre-war
days, increased capital was required to
carry on the same amount of business
owing to the increase in prices, and it
was also needed to develop new in-
dustrial methods to meet the needs of the
increasing population. Dealing with the
effects of high taxation on individual
effort and enterprise, he said that with a
view to increasing the supply of capital
it had been suggested that amounts
placed to reserve should either be ex-
empted from income-tax or pay a lower
rate than distributed profits. Taxation
could be reduced in several ways: namely
by Government economy, by the contin-
uance of conversion operations as national
credit improved; by trade expansion,
which would increase assessable incomes;
and by a settlement of Allied indebted-
ness on a fair basis.

TAXATION AND BUSINESS.

As regards the burden of taxation on
business the witness stated that, in the
opinion of some Chambers, it added to
the cost of business through increased
charges for salaries, and it diminished
the fund available for depreciation and
wasting assets which business men had
to provide in excess of the Inland Re-
venue allowances. In the view of others,
while income-tax did not technically en-
ter into cost, it affected prices, and this
handicapped the exporter when it forced
the selling price of a manufactured
article, allowing for a reasonable profit,
to a higher level than that of similar for-
eign goods. Where merchants or manu-
facturers were not in competition with for-
eign markets they might endeavour to
pass the burden of taxation on to the
consumer, but where foreign competition
existed a certain proportion, and possibly
the whole, of the tax fell on the merchant
or manufacturer. In view of its addition
to the cost of intermediate products, of
transport and other charges incidental to
cost of production and distribution, high
taxation was cumulative in its effects. In
effect the trader frequently took into
account, indirectly, the income-tax he
would have to pay and fixed his prices at
such a level as would yield the minimum
net income he desired to obtain or actu-
ally needed.Speaking of the death duties, the wit-
ness said they ought to be used in debt
reduction, as otherwise they involved the
application of capital to meet expen-
diture, which should be met out of in-
come. They dissipated and diverted
capital from business channels often at a
critical moment in the life of a concern,
and made serious inroads into the credit
of those affected. Some traders had sug-
gested that their evil incidence would be
mitigated if provision were made for
payment of duties on personally by in-
stalments as is done in the case of realty.The Chambers generally took the view
that the increases of stamp duties im-
posed in recent years were excessive and
a hindrance to business. Duties on the
sales of securities were considered to be
unfair as compared with duties levied on
the transfer of other property. The
duty of 1 per cent on capital on the
registration of companies tended to
restrict the number of companies, and in
some cases to diminish the amount of
capital for which registration was sought.
(Continued on next column.)

Just Protoplasm.

"Jenkyn," he said, "You and I are just two
protoplasmic whirling through space on a lump
of dust. We both have our worries and our
joys, and it's up to us to do a good turn when
we can."Then he puffed some fragrant Kensitas
smoke, and said: "You did your good turn
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Banking	Iran	\$1,170 b.
Banking	Afghanistan	\$1,170 b.
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Anarchy in industry, anarchy in com-
petition, anarchy in production, anarchy
in distribution, anarchy in exchange—
that is our system to-day, and so long as
that lasts that must inevitably result in
vast masses of our population being
periodically unemployed.—Mr. Ramsay
MacDonald.There was a general consensus of op-
inion that the duty on cheques, even if not
abolished, should be reduced.In conclusion, Sir James Martin said
the Chambers of Commerce were very
mindful of the necessity for maintaining
British credit. It was essential for the
Government and the nation to have
scrupulous regard for the fulfilment of
all the obligations of the State and to
exercise the utmost care in not adding
to those obligations additional burden
for any objects, however praiseworthy,
which the country could not afford under
present circumstances. In the levying
of taxation no discrimination should be
possible as between individuals except on
regard to their ability to pay. High
taxation was a burden difficult to carry,
but any feeling of insecurity engendered
by proposals for appropriating the sur-
pluses of industry and enterprise must
lead to an increase of suffering and un-
employment by preventing the recovery
of British trade and industry from the
effects of the war.

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THE CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

A WORKABLE BASIS FOR PEACE.

We observe that the view expressed in yesterday's leading article in the *Hongkong Daily Press* that the existing Constitution of China forms a workable basis for peace is endorsed by Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Advisor to the Government of China, in a lecture delivered by him before the "Things Chinese Society" at Peking recently. He is reported as saying:

"It is six months since I promised to speak at your Club and chose my topic as 'China's Constitution.' In the meantime much has happened, but I have seen no reason for changing my subject. The object of this paper is to discuss the document known as 'The Constitution of the Chinese Republic' adopted and promulgated by Parliament on October 10th, 1923. I shall not discuss earlier constitutional documents nor events which led up to the adoption of the 1923 Constitution. My object is to estimate the merits and weakness of this particular document without reference to its past or future."

Such discussion has been made possible by the liberality of the document itself which provides such an easy method of amendment or enlargement in Art. 138 also for full freedom of speech in Art. 11. Under such generous provisions it is neither unkind nor disloyal to express freely one's opinion as to this constitution. Fortunately, its makers did not consider it as a law of the Medes and Persians nor so sacrosanct as the National Constitution is considered in the United States. The 1923 Constitution is quite elastic and has not taken to itself an air of finality. It even provides in Art. 37 that in the unhappy contingency of a change, in the form of government or the destruction of any fundamental constitutional organization the provinces shall take concerted action until the original form is restored.

"One of the best parts of the 1923 Constitution is its affirmation of the fundamental rights of the people to life, liberty and equality. Its provisions compare well with those of the new European republics, such as Jugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, Poland and Russia. These declarations are in reality the Chinese Bill of Rights."

After sketching the division of powers between the central and provincial organizations, the power of the judiciary, the organization and powers of parliament, the lecturer concluded by pointing out some of the apparent defects of the Constitution: (1) There is no clear statement that the law of the previous Imperial regimes are in full effect unless and until amended or rescinded by Parliament. Article 100 may be stretched to include this necessary provision but a clear unambiguous statement such as is contained in the new Austrian constitution would have been preferable. (2) There is no definite recognition of the legal debts of the former administration and the only reference to this subject is in Art. 115 where it is stated that Parliament shall not abolish or curtail national obligations or items affected by treaties. (3) The duties and relations of the Premier are too indefinite. He is selected by the President but must be approved by Parliament, thus combining the American system with the cabinet system of Great Britain. It would be well to make this office entirely independent of Parliament or adopt the British cabinet system as a whole, in which case the Cabinet would be chosen solely from the list of members of the majority party in Parliament. The present status of the Premier under this Constitution makes it difficult to draw a clear-cut line between his constitutional duties and those of the President. (4) The relation between the central and provincial governments is too loose for a country with the traditional views held in China. Some closer bond of union should be sought, such as the appointment of governors by the central government and not by local elections.

On the whole the 1923 Constitution must be considered as a workable basis for peaceful government and compares favourably with the constitutions of the new republics of Europe. Carlyle spoke in deprecating words of constitutions as a cord to stop whinnying which might in the end worsen the misery of the colonists, but the whole trend of modern political thought is toward definite written constitutions. But as has been pointed out by Burke "these must be defended by the wisdom and fortitude of men. God alone knows whether we shall possess such gifts at the time we stand in need of them."

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF CHINA.

EX-AMERICAN MINISTER'S ESTIMATE OF HIS CHARACTER.

The following description of the character of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is from the pen of the late Dr. Reinach, formerly American Minister to China:

"The qualities upon which General Tuan's great influence is founded become apparent only upon a longer and more intimate acquaintance. Despite his real indolence, his wisdom, his fundamental honesty, and his readiness to shield his subordinates and to assume responsibility himself have made this quiet and unobtrusive man the most prominent leader among the Chinese militarists. His interest centres chiefly in the education of military officers. He is no politician, and is bored by political theory. He is always ready to turn over the handling of affairs to subordinates, by whom he is often led into a course which he might not himself have chosen. This, coupled with extraordinary stubbornness, accounts for his influence often tending to be disastrous to his country. His personality, however, with its simplicity and pugnaciousness, and his wisdom when he lets his own nature guide him, make him one of the attractive figures of China."

"Though in himself the principal influence in the Government Tuan left all details to his assistants, Mr. Tiao Ju-lin, and General Hsu Shu-tseng. He preferred to play chess. He was, however, always ready to shoulder responsibility for what his subordinates had done. Often when he was deep in a game of Chinese chess, his mind focussed on the complexities of this difficult pastime, General Hsu would approach him with some proposal. Giving only half an ear to it, the Premier would respond, 'All right' (*Hou hou*). When, later, the results of the action thus taken turned out to be bad and the Premier asked for an explanation, he was reminded that he himself had authorized it. He would then faintly recollect, and would make a gesture toward his shoulder, which indicated that very well, he took the responsibility."

THE FIRST REAL MAN. PROBABLY A CHINESE.

"The first real man was probably a Chinese, and the first geologists in the world certainly were among the early Chinese scholars," said Dr. A. W. Grabau, the Paleontologist of the China Geological Survey, in an address recently at the Yen Ching University, Peking. He exhibited quotations from Chinese writings of 400 B.C., and earlier, to support the statement that certain learned Chinese were the first to take note of geological facts.

After briefly explaining the method by which geologists read the "record of the rocks" to learn about pre-human history, Dr. Grabau gave a running description of "Cathaysia," as the geologists call Asia, as it was from about 25,000,000 years ago down to so recent a time as 15,000,000 years ago. The shifting back and forth of ocean and continental boundaries, epoch by epoch, was graphically shown by coloured maps and "motor picture" diagrams prepared by the Yen Ching Department of Geology.

Then Dr. Grabau described with more detail Asia as it was 10,000,000 years ago, when the Continent began to assume its present form. He explained how early animal life here became isolated, developing all to itself, forecasting the later political isolation of Chinese civilization. He also pointed out how, in great geological movements, the phenomena of central China served to help unite the Northern and Southern land bodies into one great Continent.

Referring to the oldest scab known which he discovered, Dr. Grabau said: "I have had great pleasure in naming this the *Protosclerolites*. After my friend Dr. W. W. Yen, the later explained that Dr. Yen was the Minister of Agriculture when the scab was discovered, and that the Romanized name *Yen* was given to it in acknowledgment of the friendly and helpful attitude of Dr. Yen towards the work of the Geological Survey of China."

A CHINESE LOVE LETTER.

[From the Chinese of a present-day poet, who writes under the pen-name of *Hsiao-feng* from the *Falling Flower*, referring to *Arachis hypogaea*.]

When pen and ink I saw, in love to me,
My mind at once of fitting phrase
My mind at once of fitting phrase
Tears gain the page ere yet the ink
can be
What profit that I urge this hopeless task?
Surely these stains say all that she need
ask.

From *The Observer*.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) DROPPING THE PREFIX.

Peking, December 10th.
A week has elapsed since the inauguration of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui as Provisional Chief Executive of the Republic of China and during that time everything has pointed to a strengthening of the position which he occupies, notwithstanding the very ugly rumours which have been in circulation with regard to plots and counterplots. For some reason or other it has been deemed advisable to drop the prefix "Provisional" from the Marshal's title, and in all official pronouncements he is referred to as the Chief Executive.

MARSHAL FENG YU-HSIANG.

Since I wrote last time the most dramatic event has been the resignation of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. He declares that his task of procuring peace by ending the war has been accomplished and as an example to other militarists to curb their personal ambitions he has decided to resign his military command. Of course the Chief Executive declined to accept the resignation, which gave Marshal Feng an opportunity for asserting his fixed determination to leave his command, adding that rather than continue in it he would commit suicide. Rather remarkable words, but after all is said and done the standards for a Christian Tschin to follow have not been generally laid down. Then the "young" General Chang Tso-lin's son, and one or two others went out to the Western Hills to add their persuasions that Feng should re-consider his decision, but their errand was as fruitless as the efforts of the Chief Executive himself. The reason given for Marshal Feng's visit to the Western Hills was that his wife had two days previously presented him with a son. My information is that the birth took place at Tientsin a fortnight before.

It may seem strange that Marshal Tuan should have been so keen to retain Marshal Feng in view of the fact that he was unacceptable to most of the other leaders and that he was consequently an obstacle to unanimity, but the explanation is furnished by Feng's Generals who feel that his resignation would be tantamount to leaving them in the lurch. They have given it out that they cannot be answerable for their men without Feng's leadership and will not accept responsibility for anything that may happen. Obviously that is a distinct threat, and creates a situation which is to say the least disquieting.

"SENSATIONAL" RUMOURS.

Two days ago Reuter's Agency carried a report to the effect that "inquiries regarding the recent sensational rumours of impending trouble in Peking show that the apprehension is beginning to subside." Now that a week has elapsed since these rumours became current, I may as well give a hint as to the nature of these, and so help to make the present situation a little clearer to readers at a distance. The rumour which created so much consternation was that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang would quit Peking. His troops finding themselves leaderless would mutiny and start looting, and in the course of the disturbance attempts would be made upon the lives of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin. Feng would return to the capital to restore order and would constitute himself its saviour for the second time. The fact that the rumour gained such widespread currency is believed by Chinese to have foiled the plot, while the facts that Feng has gone to the Western Hills and that his commanders have declared they will not be responsible for the behaviour of their troops are regarded as proofs of the existence of the plot outlined.

MAKING PROGRESS.

Although apparently Marshal Tuan is making progress with his new administration—his new cabinet evokes favourable comment on the whole—it will be realized that the situation is very tense. Obviously Chang Tso-lin cannot afford to leave Peking at present with Feng's troops practically in command. He must wait until he has succeeded in exercising pressure sufficient to have Feng or the Chief Executive order the Christian and other forces to other stations distant from the capital. Pending that result a clash might be precipitated at any moment. However, another phase of the situation which seems to justify faith in the Tuan regime is that the Members of Parliament who were bribed to elect Tuan to the Presidency are running to shelter in the Legation Quarter, most of them going to the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits.

THE PALACE TREASURES.

In a previous letter I have indicated that the commission in charge of the duty of making an inventory of the Palace treasures had contrived to develop their proceedings with deep suspicion. To-day I have heard reports of ugly discoveries in several houses, but the most sensational incident in this connection is the shooting of a man through the head while riding in a ricksha near the Grand Hotel de Peking on Friday night. It appears that he belonged to General Hu Chung-yi's Shensi bandits which had charge of the Palace, and, having failed to share his ill-gotten gains with two others, they followed him from outside Chienmen, where they had quarrelled, and overtaking him at the Hotel, shot him dead.

THE MANCHU EMPEROR.

Amidst all the excitement of the week the community has not been too engrossed to take an interest in the affairs of the Manchu Emperor. Doubtless as a result of the comments of the foreign correspondents at the Waichiao ten days ago when they stated that they could not regard him as a free man if he were not at liberty to move as he pleased, the military guards were removed from Prince Chun's residence, police replacing them. Suddenly, last Tuesday Marshal Feng's soldiers appeared on the scene and chased off the police guard, re-establishing their former control over the House. Taken in conjunction with what have already written about another contemplated coup d'etat it can be imagined how this incident added to the alarm which was apparently felt in the city. However, apparently as the result of the intervention of the Chief Executive, the military guards were again withdrawn and police substituted. On Friday "Mr. Pu Yi" (as the Manchu Emperor is now designated) was given the privilege of an excursion in a motor car. This pleasure was repeated on Saturday afternoon, but this time with a more direct purpose in his mind. It appears that three automobiles containing the Manchu Emperor, his English tutor, Mr. R. F. Johnston, and his Chinese tutor, Mr. Chen, and members of his suite motored to the Legation Quarter and proceeded to the German Hospital, where Mr. Pu Yi alighted. Meanwhile Mr. Johnston proceeded to the British and Dutch Legation, and had interviews with the respective Ministers, after which he drove to the Japanese Legation but failed to find Mr. Yoshizawa at home. He then made a report to Mr. Pu Yi and returned to the Japanese Legation. This time he succeeded in seeing Mr. Yoshizawa, but the latter could not make up his mind offhand to follow the course suggested and asked for time in which to consider the matter. Mr. Johnston went away. Just as Mr. Yoshizawa was about to telephone to Mr. Johnston, the commandant of the Japanese Legation Guard arrived and informed him that Mr. Pu Yi had entered the Compound. Accordingly the Japanese Minister proceeded to the Military Quarters and invited the Manchu Emperor to be his guest. The invitation was accepted, and he is now in residence there. He is anxious about his Consorts, who were expected to join him on Sunday, but they had not up to the time of writing put in an appearance. Needless to say, the incident has aroused considerable interest. The reason for this action on the part of the Manchu Emperor was that he feared a clash between the soldiers of Marshal Feng and those under Marshal Chang Tso-lin and that he would be exposed to danger. His subsequent movements cannot be determined.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Long Tack Sam and his word-workers are a company of Chinese artists who present an Oriental novelty number that includes singing, dancing, juggling, magic, contortion, etc., interspersed with comedy. There is a map to their work which shows they have caught on to the gingers way as artists present their acts. Long Tack Sam, the principal member of the troupe, is also the comedian. Smiling, chaffing and lovable he wins the hearts and the responsive laughter of his audience. For he makes his act a continuous fusillade of jokes and quips, *sotto voce* imitations, parodies and grotesque foolery. He can pucker his face into the quizzical fustiness of a Londoner, as he speaks in pure English of Piccadilly and a Yankee when he sees a joke. He is irresistibly droll. Some of the gorgeous nature of the act is supplied by the fact that the splendid Eastern happiness took three and a half years to embroider and are valued at 25,000.

GODOWN OR DOMESTIC TENEMENT? RENT ACCEPTED AFTER NOTICE TO QUIT.

A claim for possession of a godown at No. 4, Sai On Lane, was heard in the Summary Court, by the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), yesterday morning, when Yuen Fuk appeared as plaintiff and the Yuen Chai Kee as the defendant.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. H. C. Macnamara and defendant by Mr. E. S. C. Brooks.

Pointing out that it would probably be necessary for his Lordship to visit the premises, Mr. Macnamara said the question which had to be decided was whether or not the premises were a domestic tenement, and whether the acceptance of rent after notice to quit had been served was a waiver. In his opinion, it was impossible to call the premises a domestic tenement, and, with reference to the acceptance of rent, the money was collected without the principal's knowledge. Mr. Brooks argued that the premises were a domestic tenement and pointed out that 18 people had been sleeping in the place for the last thirty years.

His Lordship, after visiting the premises, reserved judgment.

A MOTHER-IN-LAW PROBLEM. INTERESTING POINT IN POSSESSION CASE.

The question whether a mother-in-law is included in the family was raised in the Summary Court before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), yesterday afternoon, when Chan Sam sued Leung Chi Ping for possession of rooms at No. 41, Eastern Street.

Mr. M. M. Watson, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that notice to quit was served on September 3rd. There was no dispute about the notice. Defendant would plead that he was covered by the Rent Ordinance. Therefore, he (Mr. Watson) submitted that the defence should begin the case, and prove that Leung was tenant in actual occupation; otherwise, plaintiff was entitled to judgment.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, representing defendant, said that Leung was a Government servant and had occupied the premises for nine years, along with his wife, children and mother-in-law, who was absolutely dependent on him. On being appointed to his present post in the Bacteriological Institute, he had to live in Government quarters in Caine Road, so as to be available when required. He now lived there with his wife and children, but as his mother-in-law was not allowed to reside there she remained in the house in Eastern Street. Defendant had not given up the premises because of the fact that his mother-in-law was living there, and he had sub-let one cubicle.

Defendant gave evidence, bearing out these statements.

Mr. Watson replied that his case was that the defendant gave up possession, and that, when he moved, someone else came into two premises and said they were relatives. Plaintiff discovered that these people were not near relatives, and consequently brought the action against defendant.

The plaintiff gave evidence, and said that, though the rooms were empty for two months, she received the rent from the defendant.

Mr. Watson observed that the whole point was whether the mother-in-law was a member of the family. The mother-in-law had a family of her own, and, therefore, was not a member of tenant's family. The spirit of the age was against including the mother-in-law in the family. Moreover, the Government provided quarters for a man and his family, but not for his mother-in-law.

Mr. Brooks said that "family" among Chinese embraced a very large number of people, and he did not doubt that the word "family" in the Ordinance included dependants. The point, his Lordship had to decide was whether the word "family" included mother-in-law. His Lordship reserved judgment.

'SOLICITORS' CLERKS DISCHARGED. END OF THE CONSPIRACY CASE. MORE THAN THIRTY SITTINGS.

After having been present at more than thirty sittings of the Central Police Court, Lo Shu Fan and Cheung Pui Chuen, alias Charles Kent, the two clerks in the employment of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings and Denry and Bowley, and defendants in the conspiracy case, walked out of Court free men yesterday morning, the charges against them having been dismissed.

The hearing was resumed before Mr. J. B. Wood.

It was alleged that they conspired together to defraud Wong Tak Yin of her property by false representations that Lo Shu Fan was owner of certain lands in the New Territories and had transferred the same into the name of the said Wong Tak Yin and desired to mortgage the same. Two other counts alleged that the defendants conspired together to induce the complainant by false representations to sign two deeds of sale.

In the last two counts, the defendants were alleged to have acted in conjunction with Au Hon Fu and Ho Sai Lok, son of the complainant.

Mr. M. K. Lo prosecuted and Mr. E. Davidson appeared on behalf of the defendants. Mr. H. S. Fitroy, instructed by Messrs Lee and Russ, watched the proceedings on behalf of Lau Shan Cho, the purchaser of certain property involved in the case.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Lo in concluding the case for the prosecution, said Mr. Davidson's speech for the defence was one of the most remarkable he had heard. There were two points he wished to comment on (1) that the Crown trotted in impressively and suddenly dropped out of it altogether. If that were the case, and the case happened to go the Sessions, that consideration would not arise because the representatives of the Crown would give the Jury and Court all the explanations they required. If the Crown wanted the case to be dropped there was no evidence of it, and it was untrue, and (2) that the civil action was settled by the payment of a very substantial sum by Mr. Ho Kom Tong. What were the facts? Wong Tak Yin maintained all along that she signed the agreement for the sale of the property by being fraudulently induced to do so. Lo Shu Fan denied that.

In this case, as in all cases, some facts struck people differently and conveyed a different significance. It depended on a man's sympathy in the case. He sympathised with the view Mr. Davidson took of the case. There was a most serious charge against two men, who, before this, had given Mr. Davidson's firm every satisfaction. All the facts indicated to Mr. Davidson that the defendants were innocent of the charge which had been brought against them.

There were two diametrically opposed stories. If the complainant's story and Ho Sai Lok's story were accepted there was ample evidence in support of the charges. Defendant's story was an absolute denial. An important point was the relations between the parties. Wong Tak Yin was the combining of a wealthy trader, and she was an ignorant and illiterate woman. Her story that she could hardly read or write was not seriously challenged.

HO SAI LOK'S INEXPERIENCE.

With regard to her son there was no suggestion that he had had any experience of or knew the ways of the world. He was in Queen's College—a mere boy. Against this they had two people who had great experience in these things. One was a past master in convincing people and the other knew everything about Supreme Court procedure.

Mr. Lo said he was not at all surprised at the mass of evidence produced to show the innocence of the defendants. He was surprised there was not more. They could not expect to get more direct evidence than that given in this case, but the most essential way of approaching the case was to consider the surrounding circumstances. In the course of evidence, when the question of the agreement of November 13th was raised, the second defendant frankly admitted that when Lau asked him if the property belonged to Wong Tak Yin he said "Yes". He told Lau he had put the mortgage through, but did not say that no deeds had been produced. The explanation he gave was that the deeds might be produced. That was only one of the links in the chain of circumstances. There had been a suggestion that some ulterior motive was behind this prosecution, but the only suggestion the second defendant gave was that Wong Tak Yin was afraid of her husband. The Jury might say that Mr. Ho Kom Tong was of such character that his son and concubine would do anything in order to evade his wrath. That question of motive was a serious question for the Jury. He suggested that the Jury should look at the case as a whole, and submitted that there were ample grounds why the case should be sent to the Sessions.

His Worship said that on the evidence before him he had decided he could not commit the defendants for trial. They would both be discharged.

CANTON NEWS. LANDLORDS AND TENANT FARMERS AT VARIANCE.

The Kuomintang Bolshevik agitation against the landlords in Kwangtung, notwithstanding the reasonable relationship existing between the landlords and tenants, is beginning to produce the feared evils. The 72 *Guilds Commercial Journal* of Canton, in its issue of December 10th, has a long dispatch from its correspondent on the evil resulting from the formation of a Kuomintang Farmers' League in Kwangtung, which is forcing the landlords to accept 30 per cent. less rental than they have been receiving. According to the usual custom, a landlord has absolute right over his rice patches and may let them to anyone he pleases for cultivation upon practically a uniform agreement in the district that a tenant shall give his labour and the landlord his field, the fruit of the harvest to be equally divided. The landowners, from the produce of the soil, is also to be responsible for taxation and other public obligations and, in case of floods if the first planting is destroyed, must aid tenants to purchase seedlings for replanting. Generally speaking, the landlords are quite reasonable, and, since there are few, if any, large landlords in Kwangtung districts, such conditions as known to M. Borodin and other Soviet directors of the Kuomintang Propaganda Bureaux do not exist. In the Kwangtung District of Kwangtung the demands of Kuomintang Bolsheviks for the reduction of rentals of 40 per cent. has resulted in armed conflicts between the landlords' Protective Association and the Kuomintang Farmers' League. The Kuomintang Reds there are charging the landlords with being in sympathy with the Canton Merchants Volunteer movement, and are trying to win out by disarming the village volunteers of the district on the ground that the latter are opponents of the Kuomintang régime. The Magistrate, although a Kuomintang, is not siding with the Reds and has referred the case to the Civil Governor at Canton.

The *Wah Sheng Chung Wai Po* News yesterday reported five cases of landlord-farmers dispute in its columns. In Szewai District the Kuomintang farmers are asking for the reduction of half a year's rentals from their landlords, the proceeds going to the initial expenses of their newly-formed Farmers' League. Upon the refusal of the landlords to comply with the demand and the reluctance of some farmers to retain on behalf of the League the portion of the produce properly belonging to the landlords, volunteers from the League have seized paddies from farmers and taken it to their headquarters. The landlords are now seeking at important centres in readiness to fight for the defence of their rights. In Falyuen District similar conflict is pending from the same cause. Around the Bousa-Tigris the landlords would tolerate no such demands of the Kuomintang Reds and succeeded, a few days ago, in breaking up the Kuomintang headquarters in the farming section. The farmers in Tai-kong Mart are complaining that their Kuomintang headquarters have been searched by the Village Volunteers, who confiscated the farmers' arms and ammunitions, besides killing one and wounding another Kuomintang Red farmer.

HOW TO GET RICH QUICK.

Reports from Kowloon early this week state that General Hsu Chung-chi, of the Red Army in Canton, has succeeded in acquiring more than \$100,000 by first granting a permit to a military subordinate to import opium and then doing away with the opium altogether by sinking the vessel in which the opium was carried. It appears that Brigadier Yang Kam Lung, of the 2nd Brigade stationed at Kowloon, recently obtained a permit from General Hsu to import about 10,000 taels of opium from Kwangchow-wan. Upon the Army Transport *Shu On* returning with the drug near Kowloon, the gunboat *Fei Yang*, presumably by instruction of General Hsu, attacked the *Shu On*, killing more than 40 members of the crew and sinking the vessel, after seizing everything worthwhile on board.

THE RECENT LAUNCH PIRACY.

The pirates who captured the Canton Christian College Launch No. 2 are still at large, and the missing eight students have been separated into groups of two each and are now being hidden in different places around Whampoa, according to reports received up to the evening of December 10th. The College authorities have decided against the payment of ransom, but anxious parents and relatives are embarrassing the school management by taking other steps to recover their lost ones.

The Pui-ching Baptist Academy in Tungshan, just outside the Canton City limit, has applied to the Kuomintang for special protection against possible raid by unruly soldiers and bandits, in view of the outrage committed on the Canton Christian College students.

(Continued on next column)

LOCAL SPORT. BOXING. CHANGE IN DATE AND PRICES FOR NEXT FIGHT.

Mr. J. Brooks, of the Hongkong Boxing Association, informed the *Hongkong Daily Press* last night that the boxing tournament originally announced for Xmas Eve, December 24th, has now been brought forward to Tuesday, December 23rd.

He stated that the change of date was in deference to the expressed wishes of many "fight fans" who, presumably, much as they love the game, prefer the home and hearth on the eve of Xmas.

The main bout will be a return contest between Matty Smith and Jim Cartledge for the Lightweight Championship of the Colony. Last time the men met, Cartledge won on points with some ease, but it was afterwards pleaded by friends that Smith had insufficient time in which to train to meet such a formidable opponent.

Smith has been training very seriously for the coming bout, and is confident of making a far better showing this time. Cartledge, on his part, has made his usual careful preparations, and a great battle should be witnessed when the pair take the ring.

Another announcement of interest is that the price of ring-side seats to the general public at this fight will be \$5. Last time, members paid \$5, and others \$10, for the privilege of sitting in the limelight, but the H.K.B.A. have now very sportingly reduced the figure to non-members—a pleasing novelty in these days of big purses and prices!

KNUTE HANSEN IN SAIGON.

Reports from Saigon state that Knute Hansen, Matty Smith's second on his last appearance here, made a big hit with the crowd when he fought a Senegalese named Mauder. Mauder had put up a good show against Battling Siki, Carpenter's conqueror, and was a warm favourite. Apparently Hansen was not worried about that, for with his first punch he made the coloured man perform a complete somersault. At the end of 8 rounds he was returned an easy winner, having dealt out heavy punishment.

Hansen, who could not find an opponent here, is on his way to Europe, and with his physique—he is 6ft. 4 inches in height, and has a reach of 84 inches—he is expected to make a big show amongst the heavy men.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. v. HONGKONG F.C.

The following have been selected to play for the Kowloon F.C. in their 1st division League engagement on Saturday v. Hongkong Club on the Club ground, (kick-off, 4 p.m.):—J. Beck; F. Wheeler and T. L. Knight; A. W. Turner, J. McKelvie (capt.) and A. Duncan; F. Cleary, J. McBride, B. Pasco, B. J. Vickars and S. G. Hayes.

KOWLOON F.C. v. DRUMS.

In this 2nd division League match at Bookunpoo on Saturday (kick-off, 2.30 p.m.), Kowloon F.C. will be represented by:—O. E. Stewart; W. Parratt and B. Rasmussen; A. W. Brown (capt.); O. Cavellie and B. Randle; O. Morris; A. Latham, W. H. Brown, N. Trambitky and A. Fitzgerald. Reserves: F. Ross, A. Kirby, H. S. Frowe.

H.K.F.C. RES. v. SOUTH CHINA "A".

The following will represent the Hongkong Club Reserves in their 2nd division League fixture with South China "A" on the Club ground on Saturday at 2.30 p.m.:—H. Oswick; D. Lyon (capt.) and H. Buxton; R. Bell, E. Bailton and R. G. Robertson; B. Bell, S. C. Hill, A. Ferguson, J. Douglas and J. Dixon. Reserves: T. Roberts and F. Angus.

REWARDS FOR THE ARREST OF MALEFACTORS.

The ward committees of Shiki, opposite Shamoen, deprived of their volunteer company by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's recent persecution of the Volunteer Corps, have offered \$500 for the arrest of the first robber caught and \$200 each for any number taken at the same time in case of street robberies or unlawful visits by *langmen* within their ward. Persons wounded or killed while trying to preserve peace within the ward will be well compensated.

TOO MUCH OF A JOKE.

The Canton Police have 12 special men on duty in the Fruit and Vegetable Market, the East Bund to prevent the *nyongaries* in the Red Army from commandeering goods without payment. According to the fruit and vegetable dealers, they have not much objection to Kuomintang "marching" a few bridges and the like for personal enjoyment on the spot, but regard as a nuisance the pocketing of ten or more each a view in which the police authorities concur.

EAT MORE FRUIT

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITEWORTH & CO., LTD., have opened an OFFICE at St. George's Building, 3rd Floor.
Telephone No. Central 302.
Telegraphic Address: "WAGITT, Hongkong."
[1589]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1924.

THE Company having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 10 (Ten per cent.) Free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30TH JUNE, 1924, Holders of Share Warrants and Holders of Dividend Warrants received in London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their Dividends on presenting No. 25 Coupon of the Share Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks—
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE EURO-ASIATIC BANK.
The Bankers for the Company.
The Payments will be made in Dollars at the buying rate of Exchange of the Day.
E. J. NATEAN,
Acting General Manager,
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
[1591]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PYRRHUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th December. Optional Cargo will be loaded unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within this free storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th December, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st December, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1924. [1588]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MAGDONIA".

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 11TH DECEMBER, 1924.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before Arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOVEILLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.
All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1924. [1590]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "EGREMONT CASTLE".
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before 9th instant.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 10 A.M., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOVEILLAS.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1924. [1592]

WANTED.

A HINDOOSTANI INTERPRETER is required at the Magistracy.
For Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
W. J. LOCKHART-SMITH,
First Clerk,
Magistracy.
[1580]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION will be held in the Hall of Queen's College, at 3.30 P.M. on MONDAY, the 15TH DECEMBER, 1924.
By Order of the General Committee,
H. C. HUNT,
Hon. Secretary.
[1578]

HONGKONG ART CLUB.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17TH,
FROM 10.30 A.M. TO 7 P.M.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

ADMISSION—50 CENTS INCLUDING CATALOGUE. [1581]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE Certificate for 500 Shares No. 49001/49000 inclusive in this Company, standing in the Name of the Late GEORGE HERRINGTON, has been LOST; and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Certificate not be forthcoming, Another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THURSDAY.

FRIDAY.

SATURDAY.

"ST. JOAN."

ACCORDING to the Rules and Regulations of the A.D.C., each Member is entitled to Reserve Two Seats before the Public Booking Opens. Members are therefore reminded to avail themselves of this privilege by stating their Requirements to the Club's Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. HANTRIAL, Esq., Not Later Than SATURDAY, 13TH INST. [1584]

NORTH-BOUND STEAMERS.

AS, During the North-East Monsoon there is always a possibility of North-bound Steamers Running Short.

OF BUNKER COAL.

This is to Inform You that TAIT & CO., AMOY (A Well-protected Port with Good Anchorage) have Stocks of
GOOD JAPANESE BUNKER COALS
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Wholesale Messages via Hongkong or Formosa are Re-transmitted by the GREAT NORTH-EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO., and a Wire to "TAIT" or "COALBUNKER" AMOY, will Receive their Prompt Attention.
Bentley's Complete-Phrase Code used. [1437]

FOR SALE.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE at THE PINE (Facing South), with Hot and Cold Water, Modern Sanitation, Tennis Court, Garden and Garage (adjoining).—Apply X.Y.Z., Daily Press Office. [1571]

TO LET.

SPACIOUS OFFICES, in POWELL'S BUILDING, No. 12, DES VOGES ROAD (Central Position). Vacant: JANUARY 1ST, 1925.
Apply—
MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
WM. POWELL, Ltd. [1521]

TO LET.

TO LET—One SINGLE ROOMED OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 14/15, FEDER STREET.
Apply—
PROPERTY OFFICE,
JAMES, MATHIAS & Co., Ltd. [1196]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS in CENTRAL POSITION, Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [1509]

BOOKING OPENS

FOR

ST. JOAN

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 15TH,

9 A.M.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO.

PERFORMANCES—

JANUARY 13TH, 15TH, 16TH, 17TH & 17TH, 1925, at 9 P.M.

JANUARY 14TH, at 4.30 P.M.

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S

THE SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP

Friendship is the sunshine of life. Its rays reveal in the hearts of friends unswerving loyalty, unfailing understanding and mutual appreciation of all things that strengthen comradeship, not least among them the unchanging friendliness of...

DEWAR'S.

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As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS.

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Wine and Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 12TH, 1924.

CHINA'S IMPORT OF ARMS.

RECENT events in China inevitably direct public attention once more to the need for imposing an embargo on the import of arms into China. In his speech at the annual banquet of the China Association Sir JOHN JORDAN declared that foreigners have a measure of responsibility for the present trouble in China, and he reminded the gathering of the fact that in 1919 the Diplomatic Body at Peking, with prudent foresight, decided to impose an embargo upon the import of arms into China, and for some years the arrangement proved effective. During the past year or two, he proceeded to say, the Agreement has been flagrantly violated by several Powers, who have openly connived at the import of arms, both by the Central Government at Peking and by the provincial authorities. The foreign Press in China, Sir JOHN observed, had denounced these transactions as a suicidal betrayal of foreign interests, and he was very glad to see that publicity is being given to them by *The Times* and other organs at home. "But surely," he said, "the question is one that ought to be submitted to the League of Nations. The Powers which are sounding a general call to disarmament at Geneva might profitably be invited to take up this concrete instance of the West arming the East for civil war, and give some proof of the faith that is in them by stopping a traffic which may some day prove fatal to their own nationals in China." It is a suggestion that will doubtless receive attention in the coming Spring, for the League of Nations Council is convening a conference then to discuss a draft treaty for supervision of the international traffic in arms and ammunition.

We do not know whether the international engagement of 1919 has been registered at the Secretariat of the League, in accordance with Article XVIII of the Covenant. If so, it is an agreement which is considered to be more than morally binding on the Powers that signed it. It may be recalled that this Agreement to put an embargo upon the export of arms to China was reached about the time of the abortive Shanghai Peace Conference after three years of warfare. The Agreement among the Powers was suggested by the American Minister, and when a copy of the Agreement was transmitted to the Chinese Foreign Office, the Doyen wrote a covering Note which said that the Diplomatic Body, in considering the state of disunion then existing in China, had been impressed by the fact that the continual possibility of importing military arms and ammunition into the country from abroad could not but exercise a disturbing influence, and as the friendly Powers represented in Peking were firmly determined to discountenance any condition or action which might favour a reversion to hostilities, they desired to inform the Chinese Government that: "The Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, the United States, Russia, Brazil, France and Japan, have agreed effectively to restrain their subjects and citizens from exporting to or importing into China arms and munitions of war and material destined exclusively for their manufacture, until the establishment of a Government whose authority is recognised throughout the whole country; and also to prohibit during the above period the delivery of arms and munitions for which contracts have already been made but not executed." The Diplomatic Body followed this announcement with an appeal to the Chinese Government to prohibit import, but that was never done. The Agreement was finally endorsed without reservation by the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium, and by Italy with the reservation that shipments already contracted for and en route might be delivered. Thus every important country but Germany became a signatory to the Agreement, and Germany at that time was not consulted, being unrepresented at Peking and not in a position to export arms and ammunition to China.

Notwithstanding this Agreement the import of arms and war material into China must have continued from certain sources on an enormous scale. During the past five years China has not been without war in one or more of her provinces. Two wars of considerable magnitude have been fought, and it cannot be gainsaid that these wars would not have been possible but for continued import from abroad of arms and ammunition, and material destined for their manufacture. There is no secrecy about the matter. As Sir JOHN JORDAN remarked, the existing Agreement has been flagrantly violated by several Powers who have openly connived at the import of arms, both by the Central Government at Peking and by the provincial authorities. Great Britain has not been one of those Powers, and the proclamation we published yesterday as having been just issued by the Straits Settlements is an indication that the Imperial Government is tightening up the prohibition. We take it that the proclamation means that cargoes of military arms and ammunition, or aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, intended for China, will be liable to seizure if brought into the harbours of the Straits Settlements.

As everyone knows, besides the arms and ammunition brought into China under permit, there is smuggling into the ports on a considerable scale, with the result that the most drastic measures are necessary to cope with the danger to public safety that this involves in Hongkong and the Treaty Ports. At the present moment a Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council is inquiring into "the circumstances attendant upon the prevalence of arms smuggling into Shanghai and its vicinity, and the close connection thereof with the prevalence of armed robberies," and the Committee is instructed "to make recommendations to the Council with a view to the adoption of suitable repressive measures." It may be hoped that with the inauguration of the new Government in China there will not only be some co-operation with the Powers to stop the import of arms and ammunition, but also measures on the part of the Chinese authorities which will aim at the confiscation of the thousands of weapons which are now in the hands of people who should not possess them.

Counterfeit \$10 Straits Settlements currency notes are reported to be in circulation in Malaya.

Two cases of typhoid were notified in the Colony on the 10th inst., one being a Chinese, the other an Indian.

All but eight of the Chinese students kidnapped from the Canton Christian College launch on the 8th inst., have returned to the College.

It is proposed to take up the military cable that runs from Tai Kok Tsui to Stonecutters at 10 hours to-day and to lay a new one at 11 hours on Sunday.

There will be a Children's Christmas Party at Helena May Institute on Friday next, December 19th, at 3.45 p.m. Fancy-dress optional. Tickets 75 cents each, to be obtained from the Secretary.

Mr. T. R. Bennett, an assistant at Messrs. Lane, Crawford's, reports the theft of jewellery, a revolver, and other articles valued at \$563, from his room at No. 13, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

Among the passengers who arrived by the P. & O. *Macedonia* yesterday afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stitt, Mr. E. H. Fox, C.M.G., and Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Scott.

It is now reported by the master of a Chinese coasting steamer that the s.s. *Fukki Maru*, the fire aboard which was described in the *Daily Press* on Wednesday, has sunk at her anchorage off Namoa Island.

An appeal is being made to the public for subscriptions to pay off the deficit on the year's working of the Missions to Seamen. It is hoped to raise \$8,000. The Hon. Treasurer is Mr. T. G. Weale, of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Banil Singh, an Indian clerk, appeared before Mr. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday, charged with embezzling \$34.37 from his Indian employers, and was discharged "without a stain upon his character."

A man was bitten in the hand on Wednesday by a dog, supposed to have been mad, at An Tam Mei village, New Territories, and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. The dog was killed, and its body taken to the Bacteriological Institute for examination.

M. Pierre Henri, a French inspector appointed by the League of Nations in connection with that body's International Labour Office, is at present in Hongkong making enquiries into labour conditions in the Colony. He will shortly visit Canton and other places in South China.

Posting as detectives come to search for arms, four men entered a matchless in Canton Road, Kowloon, on Wednesday night, and two of them led the woman inmate into the street, ostensibly en route for the Police Station. They soon released her and bolted, but on her return, she discovered that the other two had decamped with property valued at \$1,015.

WEDDING.

KIRK-SMITH.

A very pretty wedding took place yesterday afternoon at the Wesleyan Church, Wan-chai, the parties being Miss Hilda A. Smith, of the Government Civil Hospital (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smith, of Faversham, Kent) and Mr. Allan Kirk, of the Public Works Department (the only son of Mr. A. R. Kirk, of Withington, Manchester).

The bride, who was given away by Mr. D. McMurray, was charmingly attired in a white dress of Chantilly lace over satin; chapeau, trimmed with silver ribbon and orange blossom. She wore a hat of white georgette trimmed with ostrich, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and maidenhair fern. Miss E. M. Smith, her sister, was the bridesmaid and wore a champagne coloured silk dress, embroidered with silk flowers, with ribbon hat to match. She carried a similar bouquet to that of the bride.

Mr. R. C. Feltham was best man, and the ceremony was conducted by the Rev. E. Dewar, who was assisted by the Rev. C. Clouston, P.P., H.C.F. Mr. G. H. Piercy was at the organ.
The bridegroom is Scoutmaster of the 3rd Hongkong Troop, and as the couple emerged from the church they passed under an archway of staves held by Scouts who formed a guard of honour.
Following the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk left last evening on the *Empress of Asia* for Baguio (Manila) where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's going-away dress was a grey gabardine coat-trunk, with cape and velvet hat to match.

NEW COMMODORE ARRIVES.

WOUNDED IN BOXER RISING OF 1900.

A KEEN GOLFER.

Commodore A. J. B. Stirling, R.N., who is to succeed Commodore Grace, R.N., arrived in Hongkong on the s.s. *Macedonia* yesterday evening.
The broad pennant of Commodore Stirling will be hoisted in H.M.S. *Despatch* at 8 a.m. to-day. H.M.S. *Despatch* will salute the broad pennant of Commodore Grace, which will be struck in H.M.S. *Tamar* at sunset to-day, and the broad pennant of Commodore Stirling will be transferred to H.M.S. *Tamar* at 5 a.m. to-morrow.
H.M.S. *Despatch* will salute Commodore Stirling's broad pennant instead of H.M.S. *Diomedé*, which is visiting.
This is not the new Commodore's first experience of the "China Station," for he was in H.M.S. *Barfleur* during the Boxer rising in 1900, when he received severe wounds in an attack on a Chinese field artillery position, and had to be invalided home.
Commodore Stirling, who has lived for some time past at Southsea, and is an enthusiastic golfer, married in 1903 Miss Margaret Grierson, daughter of Sir F. H. Grierson, for many years Solicitor for Scotland to the Board of Inland Revenue. He has one son and two daughters.

SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL AT THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

A musicale was held at the Helena May Institute yesterday evening, and was thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience. The items, admirably performed in each case, were as under:
Songs—"My love's an arbutus" (Stanford) and "Gentle Maiden"—Mrs. Mathieson.
Shadow Dance—Gladys Ramsay.
Violin Solo—"Après La Reue" and "Chant Hindou"—Mrs. Aubrey.
Dutch Dance—Olga Kelvey and Thelma Scott.
Songs—"The Song of the Bow" and "To Anthea"—Mr. Horder.
Sword Dance—Thelma Scott.
Songs—"Ouvre Tes Yeux Bleus" and the Romance from "Mignon"—Mrs. Bell.
The dances were arranged by Madame Kelvey.

CABLES OUT OF ACTION.

STONECUTTERS TELEGRAPH CUT OFF.

The cable between Stonecutters Island and Hongkong was broken—it is believed by a Chinese-owned ship on Wednesday evening, and since then telegraphic communication with the military on Stonecutters has been impossible. It is believed that the work of repairing the cable is to start to-day.
The telegraph cable at North Point is also reported to be out of action, as the result of its having been fouled by the anchor of a buoy.

POPPY DAY, 1924.

COLLECTIONS BY HONGKONG AND CHINA BRANCH OF BRITISH LEGION.

In connection with the appeal organised by the Hongkong and China branch of the British Legion on Armistice Day, this year the sum of £3,000 2s. 8d. has been remitted to Earl Haig's Fund. This total is made up as follows:—

Hongkong	2,553. 0. 0.
Swatow	126. 3. 9.
Chefoo	70. 0. 0.
Amoy	564. 1. 0.
Dairen	45. 4. 10.
Ichang	39. 0. 6.
Foochow	36. 4. 11.
Chinkiang	26. 12. 0.
Wohaiwei	27. 14. 10.
Changsha	25. 8. 10.
Kiukiang	25. 1. 6.
Nanking	24. 5. 7.
Harbin	18. 16. 1.
Ningpo	14. 7. 9.
Actung	2. 19. 4.
Kuling (Belcroft School)	2. 7. 4.
	£3,005. 2. 9.

There still remain a few outposts from which returns have not yet been received, and there is a small balance of the amount collected in Hongkong to be remitted when the Accounts are closed.

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TRAVEL via CANADA to EUROPE.

The New Route of CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS offer excellent service with moderate rates.

Daily trains—VANCOUVER to MONTREAL.

Highest Rocky Mountain Peaks viewed en route.

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

s.s. "MINERIC" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th Jan.

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HONGKONG.

Tel. Central 4790

15841



REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TIKANDI	JAVA via M'BAR.	In port.	13th Dec.	JAPAN
TIKEMBANG	S. HAI & N. CHINA	15th Dec.	17th "	BATAVIA
TIKANAS	SHANGHAI	17th "	19th "	BATAVIA
TIKAWONG	JAVA via BATAYIA	18th "	22nd "	SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA
TIKIN	SHANGHAI	19th "	21st "	JAVA via MAKINAR
TIKABOEM	JAVA via M'BAR.	23rd "	25th "	BATAVIA
TIKALAK	JAPAN	24th "	26th "	BATAVIA
TIKONDARI	JAVA via M'BAR.	28th "	31st "	SHANGHAI
	SHANGHAI	31st "	2nd Jan.	BATAVIA

Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for MARSEILLES, DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 30th December, 1924.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M.S. "Malaya" ...	10th January, 1925	20th Jan., 1925
M.S. "Annam" ...	2nd February, "	"
M.S. "Australia" ...	10th March, "	"

subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

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SAIL from Manila to Seattle or San Francisco—cross America by rail and sail from New York to Europe via the United States Lines. Investigate this new route to Europe today—special through rates—Through reservations.

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AGENCIES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

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LLOYD'S REGISTER.

A YEAR'S WORK.

(BY ARCHIBALD BIRD.)

The remarkable position which Lloyd's Register of Shipping has attained is reflected in the report of the society's operations during the past year, which was issued recently. It has long since ceased to be merely a British institution, with its headquarters in London, where Mr. J. Herbert Serutton, the chairman, presides over its varied activities. In addition to its committees at Liverpool and Glasgow, it has committees in the United States, France, Sweden, Holland, and Japan, and it works in association with the Registro Italiano at Rome. In all matters affecting ship design and construction it has established something in the nature of an international code which is maintained in the interests alike of passengers and merchants, as well as of the officers and men who go down to the sea in ships.

The annual report reflects the world-wide depression in shipping which now prevails.

The tonnage of new vessels classed by the society during the year (July, 1923-June, 1924) consisted of the lowest record over fifteen years (with the exception of the second year of the war) and represents only 35 per cent. of the total for 1923-24; only 35 per cent. of that for 1921-22; and only 27 per cent. of that for 1920-21. Whether the bottom of the curve has yet been reached it is impossible to say, but a number of points will necessarily occur to anyone in search of enlightenment upon the subject. Amongst these may be mentioned the fact that during the year ended June last 434 vessels, of 800,335 tons gross, were lost, and some 500 vessels, of about 1,250,000 tons, were dismantled or broken up, the last figure being exactly twice that (625,000 tons) of the vessels dismantled or broken up during the twelve months ended June, 1923. It is true that, notwithstanding this removal of more than 1,750,000 tons of shipping, the mercantile fleet of the world is even now greater by about 15,000,000 tons than it was in 1914, but, on the other hand, it is well recognised that there is a large proportion of the laid-up tonnage which is unlikely ever to be able successfully to seek for employment. It has also to be borne in mind that any serious revival in overseas traffic will probably lead to the further elimination of uneconomical tonnage, some of which is still in service.

Shipowners do not shut their eyes to the necessity of building ships embodying new theories of design and the latest methods of propulsion, but the cost of construction is high, higher in this country than in most other countries, and, though freights have recently shown some tendency to rise, they are still very low. The report points out that shipbuilders, confronted with unprecedented difficulties, are prepared to make "extraordinary efforts" to tempt shipowners to build "so that some of the vacant berths in the shipbuilding yards will be occupied." It is recorded that there were, at the end of June last, 461 vessels, of 1,641,246 tons gross, actually being built throughout the world, under the Special Survey of Lloyd's Register, with a view to classification in the society's register book. "This tonnage shows a considerable increase on the similar figure for June, 1923, but it would be unwise to attach too much importance to the fact, as it appears that, while several orders for passenger liners and vessels for special trades have been placed, few inquiries are being made for cargo vessels of ordinary types."

THE OIL AGE.

During the twelve months ending June 31st last, vessels of only 885,860 tons were classed by the society, in comparison with upwards of 2,000,000 in the year immediately preceding the outbreak of the war. The most remarkable development in the past ten years has been the creation of fleets of oil tankers, as figures extracted from the Register Book indicate. In July, 1914, the oil tankers (steamers and motor-ships) were of 1,478,988 gross tons, but now their tonnage is 5,243,238. That oil is rapidly taking the place of coal in merchant ships is indicated in this report.

During the year forty-five vessels, of 28,182 tons 673 per cent. of the tonnage of new vessels classed—were fitted for burning oil fuel for steam raising. The following table, comprising all such steamers recorded in Lloyd's Register Book, shows the gross tonnage of vessels either originally fitted to burn oil fuel, or subsequently converted for that purpose. The figures for 1914 are given for comparison with those for the post-war years.

Register Book	Steamers fitted for burning Oil Fuel
July, 1914	1,310,200
July, 1919	5,328,678
July, 1920	9,359,334
July, 1921	12,796,635
July, 1922	14,464,163
July, 1923	15,792,418
July, 1924	17,154,072

These figures refer to vessels which are fitted with installations for burning oil in the furnaces of their boilers, but it must not necessarily be assumed that all these vessels are using oil. It will be understood that a number of such installations can readily be replaced on occasion by coal-burning fittings when oil is unobtainable or when its price, compared with coal, is so great as to render its use unprofitable.

THE COMING OF THE MOTOR-SHIP.

The number of motor-ships is steadily increasing, quite apart from the vessels which can burn oil under steam-boilers. Whereas ten years ago there were 297 motor-ships, of 234,287 gross tons, now there are 1,950, of 1,975,798 gross tons. The internal combustion engine is still, however, in process of development. The period covered by the present report is noteworthy for the introduction into actual service of double-acting Diesel engines and the great increase in the number of such engines under construction, and the report of Lloyd's Register, in particular of various other types of engines which have been adopted by shipowners. Including the 864 still combined oil and steam engines, on the one hand, and the Diesel electric drive, on the other.

(Continued on next column.)

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 5th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 12th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within 15 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th instant, will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Cross Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1924. [1567]

S.S. "PAUL LECAT."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LER, &c., and also Cargo from HAYRE ex s.s. "TETUAN," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 15th December, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 18th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. BODENFUSCH, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1924. [1576]

MARTIN'S PILLS

APIOL & STEEL

Sure and certain for all Female complaints. Every lady should keep a box in the house.

Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the world.

Proprietor: MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, England.

other. The largest installation of two-stroke cycle, single-acting engines to date is that at present under construction for the quadruple-screw motor-ship *Arango*, of 18,500 tons gross, being built by the Fairfield S. B. and E. Company, Ltd., for the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand Limited. This installation comprises four sets of six-cylinder, two-stroke cycle, single-acting Diesel engines, of Fairfield-Sulzer type.

It is evident from this report of Mr. Andrew Scott, the secretary of Lloyd's Register, that a revolution is occurring at sea, and that the Register, under its unique constitution, which embraces shipowners, shipbuilders, and underwriters, is taking no mean part in moulding events.—Daily Telegraph.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"TINSANG"	Friday, 12th Dec., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"UKONGSHING"	Saturday, 13th Dec., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"TAKSANG"	Saturday, 13th Dec., 7 a.m.
RAIFONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Sunday, 14th Dec., 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA	"YUSANG"	Monday, 15th Dec., 8 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 16th Dec., 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 16th Dec., 8 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 17th Dec., 7 a.m.
Kobe via SHANGHAI & NINGPO	"LAISANG"	Wednesday, 17th Dec., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WOSANG"	Friday, 19th Dec., 7 p.m.
MANILA via AMOY	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 20th Dec., 8 p.m.
RAIFONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Sunday, 21st Dec., 8 a.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS—

CALCUTTA-HONGKONG-JAPAN LINE	EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI-HONGKONG LINE	EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG-MANILA LINE	EVERY SATURDAY FROM BORN PORT
HONGKONG-HAIPHONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY FROM BORN PORT
HONGKONG-BORNEO LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG-TIENTSIN LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG-BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SEIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS	HOMEWARDS
Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLESTARA"	15th Dec.
"GLENBEG"	25th Dec.
"GLENBEG"	7th Jan.
"GLENBEG"	21st Jan.
Vessel	Leaves Hongkong
"GARNARVONSHIRE"	4th Jan.
"GLESTARA"	22nd Jan.
"GLENBEG"	1st Feb.
"GLENBEG"	15th Feb.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or Passage, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 5596.

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SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED

TOKYO JAPAN

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG.



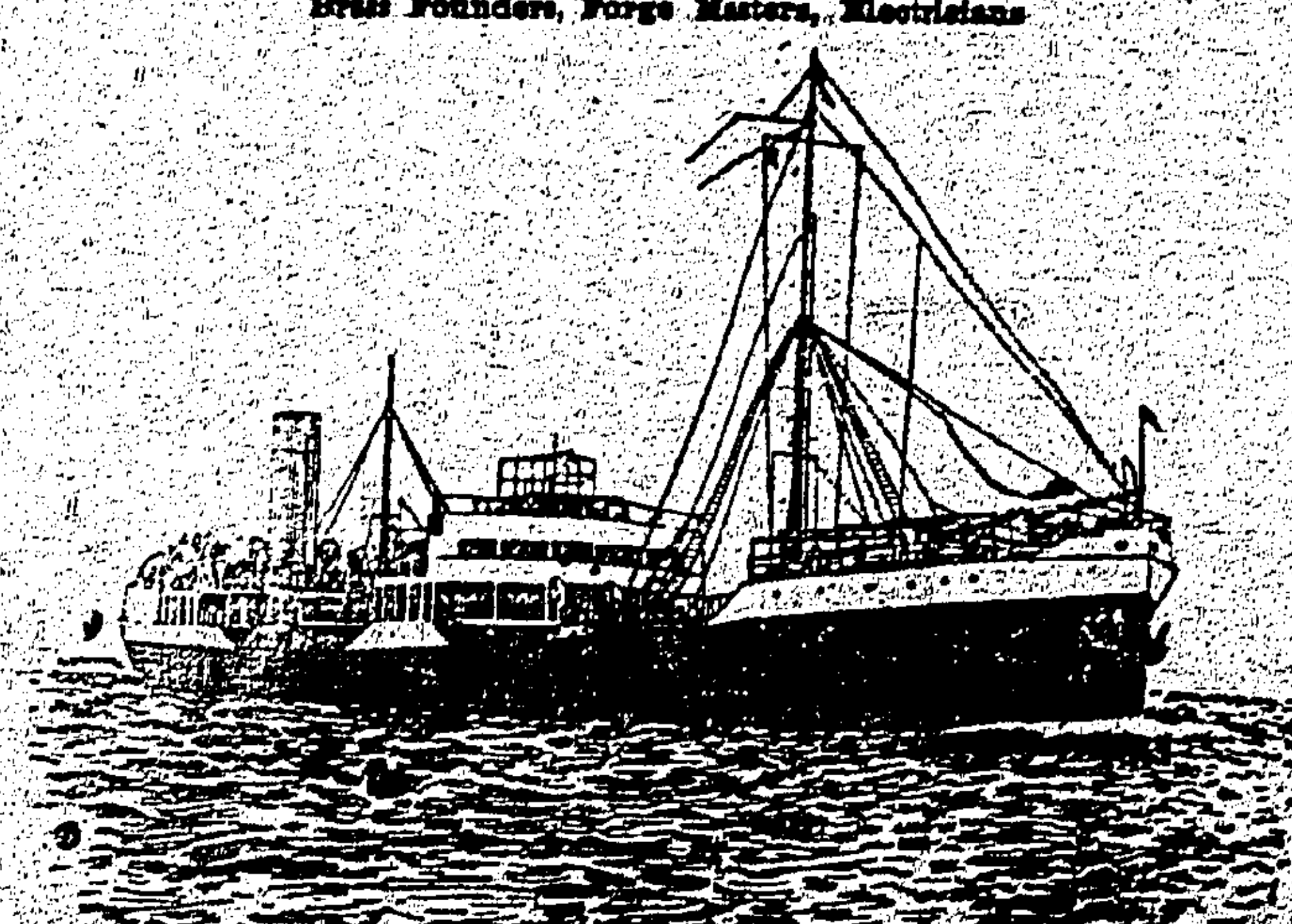
THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Cable Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Miller.

Western Union and Watkins, Remson, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



OIL TANK STEAMER "PALUDINA"

287' 0" x 30' 0" x 4000 H.P. 22,100 H.P.

Sells by THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., 4 KOWLOON DOCK & 40, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

M. E. BYE, 8 So. MILNE, Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

Protected Sailings from Hongkong

Subject to Alteration.

"CITY OF TOKIO" 13th Jan. Havre, London, B'dam, Hamburg

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF BARODA" 2nd Dec. Shanghai and Japan
 "CITY OF KARACHI" 29th Jan. Marseille, London, etc.
 "CITY OF BARODA" 4th March Do.
 "TRAFFORD HALL" 11th April Do.

"A" Class. "B" Class.

FARES TO LONDON.

Singles 1st Class "A" £22. "B" £24. 1st Class "A" £22. "B" £24.
 Cargo Steamer, Saloon Passage—£32.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 780).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., Canton.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF SHANGHAI" via Suez Canal 19th Dec.
 "HYSON" via Suez Canal 28th Dec.
 "IXION" via Suez Canal 8th Jan.
 "COLORADO" via Suez Canal 18th Jan.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hong. and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGERS	—	—	21st Dec.
PAUL LEOAT	—	—	4th Jan. 1925
ANDRE LEBON	20th Nov.	22nd Dec.	18th Jan.
AMBOISE	4th Dec.	5th Jan. 1925	1st Feb.
CHARENTAIS	18th Dec.	19th Jan.	15th Feb.
PORTHOS	1st Jan. 1925	2nd Feb.	1st Mar.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
 A Class (1st Class) £25. 0s. 0d. B Class (1st Class) £21. 0s. 0d.
 STEAMERS (2nd) £22. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS (2nd) £18. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"SI-KIANG" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP

"SI-KIANG" about DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE in Dec.

to arrive about 3rd week of December.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone: Central 740. 3, Queen's Building.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIBING Capt. W. C. Passmore Friday, 12th Dec. at 4 p.m.
 HAIBONG Capt. Ellis Walker Tuesday, 16th Dec. at 1 p.m.
 HAIBONG Capt. A. H. Stewart Friday, 19th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fuchow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAIBING," "HAIBONG" and "HAIBONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

SS. "SLAVIC PRINCE" 1st Jan. 1925
 SS. "EASTERN PRINCE" 1st Feb.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3105

Telegrams: Furness

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

King's Building.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORILON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
 DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

SS.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MANTUA"	10,902	12th Dec. Noon	Marseilles & London
"SOUADAN"	6,698	24th Dec.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KRIYA"	9,133	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp and Hull.
1925			
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	6,813	31st Jan.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp and Hull.
"MOIRA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	6,834	18th Feb.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHMIR"	8,983	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"SOUADAN"	6,698	18th Mar.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,813	31st Mar.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"KARMALA"	9,098	18th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	Spain, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SARDINIA"	6,834	16th May	Spain, Penang, Colombo & B'way.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

SS.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	31st Dec.	Singapore only
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	14th Jan. 1925	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAIRIA"	8,500	18th Jan.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,948	30th Jan.	do.

Passenger and Cargo for Calcutta will be transhipped at Singapore.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

SS.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	30th Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Feb. 1925	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	4th Mar.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

SS.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Dec. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TAIRIA"	8,500	13th Dec. D.L.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,948	22nd Dec.	Moji & Kobe
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SICILIA"	6,813	27th Dec.	do.
1925			
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe
"DONGOLA"	5,063	7th Jan.	Kobe only
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Jan.	Moji & Kobe
"MOIRA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KASHMIR"	8,983	24th Jan.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,834	31st Jan.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	31st Jan.	Moji & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TANDA"	6,958	7th Feb.	Moji & Kobe
"KASHGAR"	9,006	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SOUADAN"	6,698	21st Feb.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	7th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMALA"	9,098	21st Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Apr.	Moji & Kobe
"SARDINIA"	6,834	17th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"NAGOYA"	6,954	32nd Apr.	do.
"MOIRA"	10,911	1st May	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th May	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	30th May	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting on the carrying steamer.
 All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
 P. & O. Building, Cornhill Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Dates of Departure
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 14th Dec. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 14th Dec. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KANGHAI"	On 14th Dec. Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 16th Dec. D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 16th Dec. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUICHOW"	On 17th Dec. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 18th Dec. Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUICHOW"	On 18th Dec. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 20th Dec. Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 21st Dec. D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 21st Dec. 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken as through bills of lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wooming.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 83.

Agents.

1890 AND PASSAGE CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Due to arrive at Hongkong about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Bango, Thursday Is., Rabaul & Aus. Ports about
"TAIYUAN"	18th December	20th December, 10 a.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provision, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and Passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. Central 83.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

SS. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... Sails about 10th December.
 SS. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sails about 3rd Jan. 1925.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
 BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUM).
 TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
 GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
 DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
 £56.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

SS. "NUMIDIA" ... Sails about 22nd December
 SS. "VENETIA" ... Sails about 1st Jan. 1925.
 SS. "LACONIA" ... Sails about 22nd Jan.
 SS. "FIUME-L" ... Sails about 1st Feb.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

SS. "NIIPPON" ... Sails about 2nd Jan. 1925.
 SS. "BOREAS" ... Sails about 7th Jan.
 SS. "NUMIDIA" ... Sails about 22nd Feb.
 SS. "VENETIA" ... Sails about 7th Feb.
 SS. "LACONIA" (cargo only) ... Sails about 26th Feb.
 SS. "FIUME-L" ... Sails about 27th Mar.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CAIRO, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

SS. "UMTALI" ... Sails about 31st December.
 (Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.)

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE

OPERATED FOR UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

STRUTHERS & BARRY, MANAGING AGENTS.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES
 FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE
 (22 days to San Francisco, 28 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST MARLOW" ... Due Hongkong 12th Dec.
 U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" ... Due Hongkong 14th Dec.
 U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" ... Due Hongkong 25th Dec.
 Cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for
 Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued
 to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST SIQUANA" ... Due Hongkong 20th Dec.

U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" ... Due Hongkong 21st Dec.

U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" ... Due Hongkong 21st Dec.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

For Full Information, Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

1st Floor, Queen's Building

G. T. BRADFORD,

Res. Agent.

Phone: Central 8000.

Y. K. K. Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Brokers.
 Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchants.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG

For CANTON

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office: 37, Benson Street, Wanchai.

Tel. Central No. 124.

S. MITARAI, Agent.

Top Floor King's Building.

Tel. Central No. 140 & 447.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Benconne	12th Dec.
SHANGHAI	Kanahon	12th Dec.
SHANGHAI	Manana	12th Dec.
SHANGHAI	Singapore	12th Dec.
SHANGHAI	Taiwan	12th Dec.
SHANGHAI	Pres. Jefferson	12th Dec.
MANILA	Taiwan	12th Dec.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Kilano Maru	12th Dec.
STRAITS	Tango Maru	12th Dec.
JAPAN	Emp. of Asia	12th Dec.
MANILA	Fukushima Maru	12th Dec.
JAPAN	Y. S. Maru	12th Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai and Japan	Macedonia	Friday, 12th, 8.30 A.M.
Japan	Yoshino Maru	9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hoi Ning	3.00 P.M.
Seigon	Lokun	4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Ffale	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt, and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 9th January, 1925.	Manius	Parcels, 12th, 8.45 A.M.
Japan	Tikandi	Registration Letters, 10.30 A.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Mingang	10.30 A.M.
Hohow and Bangkok	Chenon	Sunday, 14th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Katio Maru	9.00 A.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Hongang	Monday, 15th, 8.30 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Hongang	1.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt, and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 13th Jan. 1925.	Harter	Tuesday, 16th, 9.45 A.M.
Sandakan	Hinsang	Registration Letters, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hoi Hong	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 4th Jan. 1925, and Europe via Siberia (Correspondence specially superseded "Via Siberia" only)	Pres. Jefferson	Parcels, 16th, 8.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia, N.W. Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday	Tungo Maru	Wednesday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt, and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 17th Jan. 1925.	Fukushima Maru	Registration Letters, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai & Japan	Kago Maru	8.45 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Tikandony	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Kilano Maru	9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hatching	9.00 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Grant	10.30 A.M.
Seigon, *Straits Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt, and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 21st Jan. 1925 ship sails on Sunday, 21st Dec. at 4 p.m.	Angers	Friday, 19th, Noon
Manila	Pres. Moore	Saturday, 20th, 8.30 P.M.
		Monday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.

LOCAL AND REGULAR OUTWARD MAILS.

FROM SHANGHAI BRANCH FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAY
Canton and Samahai	7.30 A.M. (8.30 P.M.)	8.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. (8.30 P.M.)
Tai Ping Tung	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Shet Ki	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Hongkong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wachow	8.00 P.M. (Except Saturdays)	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
	10.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing "SPECIAL" MARK ONLY.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

HECTOR ... 16TH DEC. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
 TEIRESIAS ... 28TH DEC. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 AUTOMEDON 5TH JAN. Amsterdam, London & Hamburg
 ELPENOR ... 12TH JAN. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

MENELAUS ... 20TH DEC. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
 CYCLOPS ... 28TH DEC. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
 TITAN ... 20TH JAN. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
 BELLEROPHON 1ST FEB. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 *via Port Sudan.

PACIFIC SERVICE

ACHILLES ... 19TH DEC. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 PHILOCTETES ... 19TH JAN. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

HYXON ... 28TH DEC. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
 IXYON ... 8TH JAN. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
 ATREUS ... 28TH JAN. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

HECTOR ... 16TH DEC. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 SARPEDON ... 23RD DEC. Shanghai
 TEIRESIAS ... 29TH DEC. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 SARPEDON ... 27TH JAN. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 PATROCLUS ... 10TH MAR. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 ANTEOR ... 7TH APR. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

December 11th, 1924.

ON LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand		2/4 7/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight		
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight		3/4
Credit, at 4 months' sight		2/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight		2/6 1/2
ON PARIS—	Bank Bills, on demand	1.030
Credit, 4 months' sight		1.130
ON NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand	56 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight		57
ON BOMBAY—	Telegraphic Transfer	157 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand		157 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer	157 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand		157 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight		144 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	On demand	111 1/2
ON MANILA—	On demand	101 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	On demand	144 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	On demand	nom.
ON HONGKONG—	On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON—	On demand	74 1/2
ON BANGKOK—	On demand	74 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate		46 1/2
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael		35 1/2
HAR SILVER, per oz.		